

KING EDWARD VII.
CHOICE LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKY
PER DOZEN ... \$20.00
SOLE AGENTS—
H. PRICE & CO.
12, Queen's Road.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

"GRAND PRIX" PARIS 1901
The Highest Possible Award.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS.
Of Highest Quality, and having
Greatest Durability are there-
fore CHEAPEST.
The Only Award Chicago, 1893.

No. 13,840 號十第百千壹萬第 日伍十式月陸年十二緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 29TH, 1902. 式拜禮 號玖十式月柒年式百九仟壹英港香 PRICE, \$21 PER MONTH

SANDEMAN'S
AUSTRALIAN
CLARETS
AND
HOCKS
SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
[a1545]

JOHN WALKER & SONS'
FAMOUS
KILMARNOCK WHISKY.

This World-renowned
Fine Old Highland Whisky,
Sole Shippers—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
is obtainable in Hongkong of their Agents.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [a47]

CUTLER, PALMER
& CO.'S

Price \$11.25 PER DOZEN

Next
Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies

Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a45]
HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 8.40 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
8.40 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.35 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.35 p.m. to 2.45 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.15 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.	
4.5 p.m. to 9.45 p.m.	very 1 hour.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
8.40 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.40 p.m. to 1.50 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.50 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	
SUNDAYS.	
Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.	
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com- pany's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.	
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.	
Hongkong, 1st October, 1901. [a592]	

VICTORIA
CYCLE
EMPORIUM.

THE pleasure of cycling consists in having
a First-class Machine, and the above
Establishment is always leading in this respect.
We are Agents for the famous "NEW
HOWE" and "MONOPOLE" CYCLES,
and we also supply fittings of every description.
Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.
Enamelling & Repainting.
J. MCKEIDY & CO.,
48 & 49, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,
Hongkong, 4th April, 1901. [a596]

GREENISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.
\$5.50 per sack of 37½ lbs. net ex Factory,
\$3.50 per Bag of 250 lbs.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
H. K. Office, 7th June, 1902. [a1805]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 m.m.
WITH CHAMBER FOR 10 CARTRIDGES.
FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1901. [a4]

JUST LANDED A NEW STOCK
OF BLEY'S AND KYNOUR'S SPORT-
ING CARTRIDGES AND NEWCASTLE
CHILLED SHOT.
20 BORE CARTRIDGES
18 " " " " " "
12 " " " " " "
10 " " " " " "
8 " " " " " "
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
General Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1901. [a15]

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS

WITH ALL REQUISITES.
SIEMSEN & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:—

SUPERB OLD COGNAC,
\$23.75 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$16.75 per doz.

Less old than the above.

IMPERIAL BRANDY
\$12 PER CASE.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY—
THE "PALL MALL,"
\$21 PER DOZ.

11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL
BLEND WHISKY,
\$11.25 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG. [a45]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW GOODS.

BATHING DRESSES AND DRAWERS,
A.S.A. SWIMMING COSTUMES,
BATH ROBES,
BATH BLANKETS,
BATH TOWELS,
THIN TROPICAL BLANKETS,
&c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [a34]

JUST RECEIVED A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CIDER

PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS—\$7.50

DELICIOUS DRINK FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

Apply to—

G. GIRAULT.

W. S. BAILEY & CO.

ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS AND BLACKSMITHS.
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS, STEAM WATER BOATS, LIGHTERS,
TUGS AND FAST STEAM-LAUNCHES.

PUMPS, PACKINGS, GENERAL STORES AND ENGINEERS' TOOLS OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OFFICES & SALES-ROOMS, ENGINE & SHIPBUILDING WORKS,
60 & 62, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, KOWLOON BAY.

W. S. BAILEY, M.L.M.E. E. O. MURPHY, WH. SO. A.I.M.E.
CONTRACTORS FOR ALL KINDS OF ENGINEERING WORK.
PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND TENDERS.
CONSULTING AND SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS. [a2963]

W. BREWER & CO.

23 & 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

EX ENGLISH MAIL.

When Love Flies Out the Window, by Merrick \$1.75

Diet in Relation to Age and Activity, by Dr. Thomson 1.90

Shelley's Poems; Very Choice Leather Binding 2.75

Captain London, by Savage 0.40

Ahimsa, by Edgewood 1.75

The Battle Ground, by Ellen Glasgow 1.75

GRAPHIC LIFE OF KING EDWARD VII 80 Cents.

NEW STOCK AMERICAN-MADE
GENTLEMEN'S SHOES.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
INDIAN CIGARS. [a35]

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
ALE, BEER AND STOUT IMPORTERS.

AGENTS FOR
THE AQUARIUS COMPANY'S
TABLE WATERS. [a36]

15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1902.

THE SUN IS SHINING
AND
SALES ARE IN FULL SWING

FRUIT SYRUPS.
LIME FRUIT JUICE. **LIME FRUIT CORDIAL.**
FRUIT TABLETS.
PERFUMERY. **DISINFECTANTS.**
SPONGES.
PEACH BLOSSOM SOAP. **CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.**
WATKINS. LIMITED. [a3]

COTTAM & CO. **JUST RECEIVED.**

STRAW HATS (ALL SIZES).
SNOW'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR SUMMER WEAR. [a37]

PHOTOGRAPHIC **PLATES, PAPERS**
AND **CHEMICALS**
EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES.
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.
A. CHEE & Co., 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [a48]

NOTICE. **SITUATION WANTED.**

WE have this day been appointed
AGENTS FOR HONGKONG
for the
TAIWAN STONE AND SHELL LIME
FACTORY, MACAU.
These Limes have been tested by experts, and
found to be SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER FOUND
IN CHINA. All houses should be lime-washed
with this Lime. It gives an odour of sweetness
and kills vermin. It is a decided check on
plague and other pestilential diseases, and it is
invaluable for building purposes, having been
tested and found to give 60 to 70 lbs. to the
square inch breaking strength.
Orders will be received and testimonials can
be seen and prices quoted on application to
C. E. WARREN & CO.,
30, Des Vœux Road Central,
Hongkong, 18th June, 1902. [1697]

CARTRIDGES.

NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE.
Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resisting
THE BEST NITRO-POWDER IN THE WORLD.
PRICE OF 12-BORE CARTRIDGES:—
Loaded with With Powder 98.00
Powder only. and 1 oz. of Shot 98.00
Primrose Cases 8.25
Pegamoid Cases 6.85
Ejector Brass Cases 7.50
5 per cent. discount on orders of 1,000 and over.
Apply to—
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,
Gunmakers, Hongkong. [1639]

PURE FILTERED HIGH-
CLASS AERATED WATERS

THE very best obtainable. As prepared in
MANCHESTER. Don't fail to try
these NEW AND DELICIOUS AERATED
DRINKS. EXCELLENT AND CHEAP.
Kola Champagne, Cherryade, Orangade,
Champagne Cider, Lemon Squash, Superb
Ginger Ale, Tonic Champagne, Vanilla Water,
Brown Tonic, &c., &c., &c. Please address
THE ROYAL AERATED WATER'S
MANUFACTORY, WORKS, WEST
POINT, Or, F. F. DANENBERG, Tele-
phone, 367. Price List and Order-book on
Application. [1674]

H. F. CARMICHAEL
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND CONTRACTOR,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG.
A B C Code, 4th Edition.
A 1 Code.
Lieber's Standard Code.
TELEPHONE, 232.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1901. [1217]

PORTLAND CEMENT.
J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG—
ALEX. BROS. & CO.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1653]

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,
ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Three minutes' walk from the Steamer
Wharves, and seven minutes by Ferry-launch
from the City of Victoria.
A First-class Hotel with thirty-five very
bedrooms.
Board and Residence:—
By the day From \$8 to \$7.00.
" month \$85 to \$110.00.
" for Married Couple, \$180.00.
Everything of the Best.
Dinner Parties by Special Arrangement.
Billiards (Thurston Match Table).
Most perfect culinary arrangements.
Food both in European and Eastern styles.
H. BUTTONE,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1901.

THE HING KEE HOTEL
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
MACAO.

THIS First-class and well-famed establish-
ment is pleasantly situated in the centre
of PRATA GRANDE, facing south, with a
charming view of the sea on the front. Com-
fortable and well furnished Bed-rooms.
Cuisine Excellent. Prompt Attendance.
Terms Very Moderate.
L. HING KEE, Proprietor.
Telegraphic address "HINGKEE" [a1849]

VICTORIA HOTEL,
SHAMEN, CANTON.
BRITISH CONCESSION.
GOOD Accommodation.
Excellent Cuisine.
Every Convenience for Tourists.
T. F. DA GRUZ, Manager.
Canton, 1st October, 1901. [a1897]

MARTELL'S
BRANDIES
ARE KNOWN ALL OVER
THE WORLD.

SOLE AGENTS—
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road.

HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL

A First Class Hotel in every respect
Elegantly Furnished Reading, Music, and
Smoking Rooms.
Dining Accommodation for 250 persons
Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.
Cuisine of the best.
Hot and Cold Water throughout
Wines and Groceries imported specially from
Europe and America.
Electric Lighting in the Billiard Rooms.
Wines, &c., cooled by Refrigerator.
All Hotel Linen washed on the premises by
Machinery.
Bedroom Accommodation—132 rooms.
Fire Extinguishing Mains on every floor.
CHARGE MODERATE. [a48]

THE
PEAK HOTEL.

Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the
North-East Monsoon and Open to the South-
West Monsoon.
A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS
FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS
INTO THE HOTEL.
Telephone No. 29.
Town Office: 7, DUDDELL STREET. [a530]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, THE PEAK, near the
Tram Terminus.
Tel. 56.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [a52]

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL of 15 Bed-
rooms, elegantly furnished.
The Hotel is situated near all the Banks and
Principal Offices in the Colony.
Special Attention paid to the Comfort of
Guests.
Cuisine excellent; under Experienced Man-
agement.
Terms Moderate.
F. D' A. SILVA, Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1902. [a51]

"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANTUARIO) OF SOUTH
CHINA
MACAO.

HAS been reopened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days' rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
One steamer (see Hongkong) daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply to
THE MANAGER.
[a1651]

POLICE COURT.

Mond. 28th July.

Before Mr. H. Kemp (Acting Police Magistrate).

SMART CAPTIVE BY THE POLICE.

In Kowloon, it is custom amongst servant boys to receive friends who are unemployed, and to put them up for the night. This custom, like many others, has its disadvantages, as was proved on Saturday. On the morning of that day a cock impaled at 15, Cameron Terrace reported at Tsimshatsui Station that a silver watch and chain, some silver toothpicks, and a waterproof jacket had been stolen from his room. Detective Sergeant O'Sullivan and a Chinese detective were given charge of the case and they succeeded in tracing the watch and chain to a pawnshop, the proprietor of which gave them information which led to the arrest of the thief, an unemployed "boy" who was in the habit of calling on the owner of the stolen property. When he found himself cornered, the thief told the police that they would find the silver toothpicks, the jacket, and the waterproof jacket in the watch and chain in the possession of a certain marine hawk, to whom they had been sold for 20 cents. On this information the hawk, who did have possession of the articles, was arrested on a charge of receiving stolen property.

The "boy" was sentenced to two months and the hawk to six weeks imprisonment, with hard labour.

ANOTHER THIEVING "BOY."

Two months' hard labour was the sentence meted out to a "boy" who had been working as a substitute for a friend at the residence of Mr. Becker, 6 Morrison Hill Road, and who on Saturday morning at three o'clock, was caught whilst carrying away numerous small articles from the servant's quarters of the house in question.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazelland (Police Magistrate).

GAMBLERS.

Twelve Chinese gamblers were arrested by Inspector Robertson and a party of police at Quarry Bay on Saturday night. The two keepers were fined \$100 and the others \$5 each. Similar penalties were imposed upon other twelve gamblers, two of whom were arrested on Saturday by Lance-Sergeant Korr, in charge of a police party, on a bank at Douglas wharf. In each case the usual order for the confiscation of all gambling paraphernalia was made.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.

The sixth annual general meeting of shareholders in the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Dowell & Co., Ltd., Queen's Buildings, Mr. G. H. Medhurst, chairman, presided, and there were also present Messrs. E. J. Liband, A. Ritchie, J. Galt, J. D. Auld, W. H. Wickham, and C. B. Edwards (secretary).

The notice calling the meeting having been read, the CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, As the report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for some time, I propose, with your consent, to take them up now. It is satisfactory that notwithstanding the increased working expenses, the greater competition met with the profits for the past 12 months are very nearly equal to those of the previous year, and the General Managers recommend the payment of the same dividend, viz., 20 per cent. on the ordinary shares, and \$19.80 on the founders' shares, and the transfer of \$9,000 to reserve, bringing that fund up to \$8,000. I do not think the accounts need much explanation. The principal asset, the stock of material on hand, has been carefully checked by Mr. D. Macdonald, marine surveyor. We have not considered it necessary to write down this year the value of the station launch *Gladiator*. The launch has been well kept up and in first-class condition, and could be sold for considerably more than its book value. Before proposing the adoption of the report, and passing of the accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

No questions being put, the CHAIRMAN said: I beg to move the adoption of the report and passing of the accounts.

Mr. W. H. Wickham—I beg to second the motion, and in doing so I wish to congratulate the general managers and the staff on the successful working of the past year.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, the resolution of Mr. W. Hutton Potts as auditor was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow (Tuesday).

The following is the report: The General Managers have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the accompanying statement of accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1902.

ACCOUNTS.

The balance at the credit of profit and loss account, after writing off \$83.40 for depreciation and including \$751.90 brought forward from last year, is \$15,889.09, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:

To make up reserve fund	\$3,000.00
To pay a dividend of 15 per cent. on ordinary shares	5,540.00
To General Managers' remuneration	2,000.00
To pay a further dividend of 5 per cent. on ordinary shares	1,980.00
To pay \$19.80 per share on 100 founders' shares	1,980.00
To carry forward to new account	480.09
Total	\$15,889.09

The accounts now presented have been audited by Mr. W. H. Potts, who being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

DO WELL & CO., LTD., General Managers, Hongkong, 10th July, 1902.

From the advertisement columns of a Kent paper:—If the motor party of four who had a private sitting-room and use of piano, and one glass of cherry brandy at 10.50, and who left a powder-puff, will call, they can have the latter by paying for room, otherwise the same will be sold to defray expenses. The advertisement clearly has a pretty turn for irony, and it is not surprising that it may be said: "White is the best of all."

MARUS ISLAND.

A correspondent calls attention to the *Kobe Chronicle* to chart 114, in the *Century Dictionary*, which shows Marcus or Weeks Island (as well as Wake Island, more to the south-east) to be marked as possessions of the United States. We are also indebted, says the *Kobe paper*, to a correspondent for a copy of the *American Reporter* for May, which contains an account of the island and the circumstances which led to its being declared a possession of the United States. The article is as follows:—

"The United States has found a new field for future trade in an island far off in the Pacific, midway between Japan and the island of Guam. The Stars and Stripes are floating over the island with the authority of the Government, although it took years for the claimant to secure recognition. The story of the discovery and occupancy at this late day, when man believes he knows the whole world, adds more like a passage from 17th century history than a recital of the matter-of-fact doings of a Pacific trader of the present strenuous era. Three residents of Honolulu hold the title to the island. They expect to become millionaires as a result of this new possession of Uncle Sam. The new possession is named Marcus Island. It is situated 200 miles south-east of Yokohama, at the same distance north-west of Guam, and about 2.5 miles west of Honolulu. It was in 1889, while cruising in the South Sea, that Captain James Roskill, in command of a small trader, landed with a view to ascertaining its value as a coconuts island. His first anchored his vessel on the westward side, which was the only approachable spot on the island. There was no sign of occupancy, no water-supply, and Roskill believed it was the first human being to set foot upon the island. The island was found to be about five miles in length and two miles in width, and because of the winds is accessible only five months in the year. In the centre was a small hill, admirably suited for planting batteries. Finding the island uninhabited and unclaimed by any other Power, Captain Roskill took possession in the name of the United States. He found millions of sea birds flying about, and from that concluded there must be guano deposits upon the island. An examination convinced him of this, and he discovered a large surface deposit of crown earth, guano, and in other places phosphate guano. He hoisted the flag of the United States at the top of a coconut tree. Then he fastened a bottle to the tree in which was a notice that he had formally taken possession of the island in the name of the United States, his crew signing the statement as witnesses. One of the members of the crew was placed on shore with his wife and given provisions for a year, pigs and chickens also being introduced. The small hut was built, the men, Guano, and he was left his cistern. Upon returning to Honolulu Captain Roskill, through the United States Minister then in Hawaii, John S. Stevens, forwarded a claim to the Secretary of State, claiming title. Secretary Blaine filed the papers, but sent back a reply that it must first be proven that no other Power had a claim to the island before Roskill's ownership could be allowed. The sea captain, who became Assistant Harbour Master at Honolulu, made many subsequent efforts to establish his claim as Washington but was so often rebuffed that he became thoroughly discouraged, though never giving up hope that he would ultimately get possession of Marcus Island. The settler and his wife who were left in possession of the island became wearied at the loneliness, and after eleven months had expired were picked up by a passing steamer and returned to Honolulu. In the meantime Captain Roskill had specimens of guano which he brought with him examined by expert chemists in Honolulu and became convinced that they were of great value. This value is specially appreciated in Hawaii, where a fertilizer is in much demand upon the sugar plantations. In January of this year another effort was made to get action on the part of the Secretary of State, and Roskill enlisted the aid of W. C. Peacock, a wealthy merchant, and of Colonel Thomas Fitch, both of Honolulu, and made another appeal to the State Department. This effort proved successful. A letter was sent by Secretary Hay asking that upon furnishing a bond in the sum of \$50,000 the application would be granted and Captain Roskill could take possession of his island whenever he had complied with that formality. The three men interested then formed a corporation to work the guano deposits on the island, and having complied with the filing of the bond, intend to start immediately. The island is not far out of the way of traders going to Japan from the South. A colony of the Americans will undoubtedly convert it in time into a thriving settlement and add another source of profit to the manufacturers of household goods, machinery, and other necessary commodities."

Meanwhile, it would seem, the island has been occupied by a number of Japanese, who seem to have taken possession with the authority of the Japanese Government. They do not appear to be soldiers, however, as the Captain of the *Sheridan* is reported to have stated.

THE FACTING PALACE is to be finished by the Chinese club members. The members of the Peking gentry are trying to establish a school for their girls.

The Italians in the Hotung district have a proclamation out for the clearance of parts of their concession of dilapidated houses, &c. Compensation is fixed by schedule.

Prince Su has been so indisposed as to be unable to attend to business.

The chelera is so bad in Peking that the Board of Revenue to find funds for isolation hospitals.

The E-ho-yun (Summer Palace) and the three lakes will, it is estimated, require £4,000,000 if they are to be restored to their former beauty.

CHOLERA AT NAGASAKI.

The *Nagasaki Press* of the 21st inst. writes:—The *N.Y.K. M.S. Takasago Maru* arrived at Nagasaki at 8 o'clock on Friday night from Tokyo, and took up the company's buoy after going through the usual sanitary formalities at the harbour entrance. Among the passengers landed from the steamer was a Japanese, who was discovered to be suffering from cholera after coming on shore at Ours late that night.

The patient was removed to the local isolation hospital, and the vessel was ordered to the quarantine anchorage outside the harbour for disinfecting purposes. It is reported that inquiries prove that the man had concealed himself in one of the ship's bunkers when all other persons on board were being examined by the sanitary officials. Another case of cholera was reported among the sampan-men in Nagasaki harbour on Friday morning, and was sent to the isolation hospital as usual. This is the fifth sampan man attacked by the epidemic in the harbour. Four cases have ended fatally.

There were 16 vessels detained in quarantine at Nagasaki from the 25th April to Saturday last, and 11 foreign steamers. These vessels carried on board about 3,000 persons who were all disinfected at the local quarantine station at Megami. The cases of cholera discovered on these vessels were—12 cholera, 1 scarlet fever, and 1 smallpox.

At Moji there occurred three fresh cases of cholera on Thursday, making a total of 18 from the first outbreak of the disease.

The cases of cholera reported in Fukuoka prefecture numbered 121, with 59 deaths, up to Wednesday last.

At Teruo, Kagasaki, a man died from cholera on Wednesday last, this being the first case of the disease reported in that locality this year.

An official despatch received by the Japanese authorities shows that there occurred 1,045 cases of cholera with 784 deaths within Tientsin city walls, and 1,015 cases with 593 deaths outside the walls, up to the 14th inst.

The guilty of Doncaster must have been enhanced when that eccentric Yorkshireman "Jimmy Hunt" went to the race-meetings in such state as no king could very well have kept.

He rode in a carriage constructed by himself, fashioned of wickerwork, in shape resembling a palanquin, and fitted inside with docks, which recorded times and distances, with all manner of strange contrivances. It was drawn by four Andalusian mules, and a tame fox trotted behind instead of a Dalmatian dog. Jimmy himself was usually attired in a lamb-skin hat nine feet in circumference, an outer-skin coat lined with red flannel and turned up with scarlet cloth, a waistcoat made of the skin of drakes, neckties of fishing stockings striped red and white, and shoes equipped with enormous silver buckles. It must have been better than a Lord Mayor's Show, because "Jimmy" was wont to distribute not only apples among the crowd, but his own tank notes for 2d., which he had stamped to be specially engraved at Hall

NORTHERN NOTES.

The following items are from the P. & T. Times of the 19th inst.: The Russian Minister, went up to Shensi, and yesterday morning with the mail train. His Excellency was looking far from well, and like his colleagues seems to be reacting to the confinement and heat of Peking.

We understand that in some of the departments of the Tientsin Provisional Government notice has been formally given to terminate the engagements of the foreign employees. We hear that up to date the Police and Treasury are exceptions.

The 30th Punjab Infantry arrived at Taku on the 12th in the British India transport *Uganda* to relieve the 6th Burma or the Gurkhas; they came in to Sin Ho, and went up the line next day, whereupon the Burma were entrained for Sin Ho. The weather was unpropitiously adverse, and the latter arrived at their destination perfectly drenched. The departure of the Regiment is greatly regretted in Tientsin, where Col. Kew and his officers have completely identified themselves with the local interests. It is, we understand, arranged that the 80th will later on go to Shanhaikwan and relieve the Gurkhas.

We are not surprised to hear from Rev. George Clarke that Mr. Murray, the headmaster of the Boys' School at Chefoo, is very ill. The moment we heard of the awful tragedy we were confident that it would react on the staff. Schoolmasters and mistresses feel their responsibility in a way that few parents can understand. We have never known an educational establishment where such intense interest is taken in the youngsters' welfare as the Chefoo School; at one time indeed we thought it excessive, and tending to overwork its mark. We feel profoundly for Mr. Murray and his colleagues.

The local American authorities have recently been on the track of some of their fellow citizens who were wanted on an accusation of getting money under false pretences. One of the men was traced successfully as far as Shanhaikwan, but there he went to earth. Another fell into the hands of the Tientsin Consular authorities, and was awaiting his preliminary investigation; as the Consulate has no proper goal, the man by the courtesy of the British was placed *pro tem* in the Municipal prison where the Provost Marshal detains his minor offenders. He there played the role of Jack Shephard by successfully breaking gaol and disappearing on the evening of Sunday last. The fact was no great one as the wall was only two bricks thick, and the removal of the iron mortar with the food-knives supplied from the Consulate was a very simple business. The man has not been heard of since.

We have some reason for thinking that the retrocession of the City will be almost immediately followed by that of the Shanhaikwan and Newchwang Railway. The Russians are eager to dissociate themselves from the grading policy which has marked military operations in the terms of the 1901 Convention. But for the clause which deals with the Military co-directors, we believe that the Peking and Shanhaikwan line would ere this have been restored to the Chinese.

Our contemporary's city correspondent writes:—H. E. Yuan accompanied by the *Fan-tai Chow* is expected daily to attend to the negotiations about the impending transfer of the city Government.

The Facting palace is to be finished by the Chinese club members.

Some of the Peking gentry are trying to establish a school for their girls.

The Italians in the Hotung district have a proclamation out for the clearance of parts of their concession of dilapidated houses, &c. Compensation is fixed by schedule.

Prince Su has been so indisposed as to be unable to attend to business.

The chelera is so bad in Peking that the Board of Revenue to find funds for isolation hospitals.

The E-ho-yun (Summer Palace) and the three lakes will, it is estimated, require £4,000,000 if they are to be restored to their former beauty.

CHOLERA AT NAGASAKI.

The *Nagasaki Press* of the 21st inst. writes:—The *N.Y.K. M.S. Takasago Maru* arrived at Nagasaki at 8 o'clock on Friday night from Tokyo, and took up the company's buoy after going through the usual sanitary formalities at the harbour entrance. Among the passengers landed from the steamer was a Japanese, who was discovered to be suffering from cholera after coming on shore at Ours late that night.

The patient was removed to the local isolation hospital, and the vessel was ordered to the quarantine anchorage outside the harbour for disinfecting purposes. It is reported that inquiries prove that the man had concealed himself in one of the ship's bunkers when all other persons on board were being examined by the sanitary officials. Another case of cholera was reported among the sampan-men in Nagasaki harbour on Friday morning, and was sent to the isolation hospital as usual. This is the fifth sampan man attacked by the epidemic in the harbour. Four cases have ended fatally.

There were 16 vessels detained in quarantine at Nagasaki from the 25th April to Saturday last, and 11 foreign steamers. These vessels carried on board about 3,000 persons who were all disinfected at the local quarantine station at Megami. The cases of cholera discovered on these vessels were—12 cholera, 1 scarlet fever, and 1 smallpox.

At Moji there occurred three fresh cases of cholera on Thursday, making a total of 18 from the first outbreak of the disease.

The cases of cholera reported in Fukuoka prefecture numbered 121, with 59 deaths, up to Wednesday last.

At Teruo, Kagasaki, a man died from cholera on Wednesday last, this being the first case of the disease reported in that locality this year.

An official despatch received by the Japanese authorities shows that there occurred 1,045 cases of cholera with 784 deaths within Tientsin city walls, and 1,015 cases with 593 deaths outside the walls, up to the 14th inst.

The guilty of Doncaster must have been enhanced when that eccentric Yorkshireman "Jimmy Hunt" went to the race-meetings in such state as no king could very well have kept.

He rode in a carriage constructed by himself, fashioned of wickerwork, in shape resembling a palanquin, and fitted inside with docks, which recorded times and distances, with all manner of strange contrivances. It was drawn by four Andalusian mules, and a tame fox trotted behind instead of a Dalmatian dog. Jimmy himself was usually attired in a lamb-skin hat nine feet in circumference, an outer-skin coat lined with red flannel and turned up with scarlet cloth, a waistcoat made of the skin of drakes, neckties of fishing stockings striped red and white, and shoes equipped with enormous silver buckles. It must have been better than a Lord Mayor's Show, because "Jimmy" was wont to distribute not only apples among the crowd, but his own tank notes for 2d., which he had stamped to be specially engraved at Hall

REPORT OF THE P.C.M.O. FOR 1901.

The report for 1901 of Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer, is published in the Gazette.

The admissions of police to the Hospital were slightly in excess of those of the previous year, the number being 937 as compared with 820, the strength of the Force being somewhat greater, viz., 884 as against 866. Malarial fever contributed 407 admissions as against 390 in 1900. There had been a marked diminution in the number of malarial fever cases from the Police Stations in the New Territory, a diminution in the percentage of malarial fever cases from 90 per cent. in 1900 to 82.5 per cent. in 1901. This was undoubtedly occasioned to a great extent by the active prophylactic treatment which was commenced on May 1st last year and continued up to the 1st of November. It must also be borne in mind that the Police were housed in permanent buildings in 1901. The other diseases which occasioned the greatest number of admissions were dysentery 39, beriberi 10, and enteric fever 4. There were eight deaths during the year—four Europeans died of enteric fever, typhoid, scarlet fever, pneumonia, and emphysema, respectively. There were two deaths amongst the Indians from malarial fever, and two Chinamen died of one from beriberi and the other from plague. Sixteen were invalided, namely, three Europeans, ten Indians and three Chinese, the causes being dysentery, phthisis (four), asthma, sprue, hemiplegia, dropsy, chronic rheumatism, beriberi, sciatitis, tuberculosis, chronic synovitis, and debility (two).

From the Troops there was an increase in the number of admissions to the Hospital as compared with 1900. The mortality amongst the European troops was less and that amongst the Indian troops was higher than in the previous year. The average daily rate of sickness was higher in European and Indian troops, this being more marked in the latter. Amongst the deaths in the British troops were two from enteric fever, two from tubercular plague, and four from malarial fever, five from heat prostration. Eighty-one members of the Gao staff were admitted to Hospital during the year out of a total staff of 93. There were two deaths and four were invalided; the deaths were one European from malarial coma and one Indian from phthisis; the invalidings were three Indians from phthisis and one Chinaman from rheumatism.

From the Sanitary Department, there were thirty admissions as against fifteen in 1900. There were no deaths and none were invalided.

The total number of admissions to the Government Civil Hospital was 2,643 as against 2,630 in 1900, and 2,734 in 1899. The total number of out-patients was 19,663 as against 18,883 in 1899. The total was made up as follows:—Police, 937; Board of Trade, 28; paying patients, 830; Government servants, 334; police cases, 343; free patients, 468. There was a decided increase in the number of Government servants admitted, a slight increase in the number of police cases, and a marked diminution in the number of free patients admitted; this was accounted for by the fact that it is impossible to admit many cases which attend, as out-patients owing to the large increase in the number of sick police and Government servants admitted; these two classes of patients alone contributing 276 more than in 1899. The rate of mortality for the year was 5.18 per cent. The average daily number of sick was 111.72 as against 10.95. Of women and children the number admitted was 931 as against 925. It is to be hoped that the Victoria Hospital for women and children will be ready for occupation this year; the intention is to treat most of these cases there, one ward only being retained at the Government Civil Hospital for urgent cases and for those who could not be removed so far.

360 Europeans were admitted during the year as against 343 in 1900. 334 Indians were admitted as compared with 768 in the previous year. 1,134 Asiatics were admitted during the year, the figures being 1,154 as against 1,299 in 1899. The total fees received during the year in the Medical Department were:—Hospital fees, \$32,443.55; private nursing fees, \$285.00; certificates, \$650.00; total, \$33,388.55. A scheme for fitting the Hospital with electric light had been drawn up during the year, the necessary expenditure had been sanctioned, and before next summer it is expected that this will be installed. A new operating theatre is very much required.

Dr. J. M. Atkinson says:—Anti-malarial measures.

"During the year much has been done in combating mosquitoes. In February a systematic filling up and draining of the pools in the nullahs at Kennedy Town near the old Tung Wah Mortuary, adjoining Netherloft Hospital and in the neighbourhood of the Upper Richmond Road, was instituted. A supply of Professor Collis's larvicide was obtained in May; these were extensively used in the ravines in the neighbourhood of the Richmond Estate at West Point, during the summer months; the results were not altogether satisfactory, anopheles larvae were found in pools in which they had been applied; it is just possible that these were not used in sufficiently large quantities. It was proved that they were not so effective as kerosene in killing the larvae; the drawback to kerosene is that it destroys the potability of the water to which it is applied whereas Professor Collis's larvicide does not impair the water. I fear it is a hopeless task to endeavour to keep the nullahs free from pools of water, especially in the rainy season when malarial fever is rife, the nullahs, owing to the rains and weathering effects of the atmosphere, are continually changing, fresh pools being formed from day to day. The only effectual remedy is to drain the nullahs; this however is a very expensive operation, e.g., it would cost \$10 for a lineal foot for the larger nullahs and \$8 per foot for the smaller ones; on this basis draining the nullahs to the West of the Richmond Estate would cost \$15,000. Much, I understand, has been done in the way of training nullahs in the neighbourhood of the houses within the built area of the City, but to drain all the nullahs on the outskirts of the City is a formidable task, and it is for Government to determine whether this extensive operation should be undertaken. In a flat country it is comparatively easy to get rid of these pests, but in a mountainous island like this it is quite another matter. There are so many ravines and natural excavations along the hillsides where mosquitoes breed in large numbers that I doubt myself whether, even if the nullahs were drained, it would be practicable to exterminate these insects; however, it would certainly diminish their numbers."

"To show the difficulty there is in ridding certain neighbourhoods of this Colony of anopheles I would refer to the extensive operations carried on in the spring of last year at the Military Sanatorium, Magazine Gap, at the suggestion of Dr. Young, a Civil Medical Officer attached to the China Expeditionary Force, to free this place of malarial fever. Two hundred men of the Indian Regiment were detailed to carry out the necessary work under Dr. Young's supervision, the hills were cleared for a distance of 300 yards of all

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS. FILMS.

AND ACCESSORIES

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

GOOD WORK. PROMPT RETURN.

WE HAVE AN ESTABLISHMENT SOLELY DEVOTED TO EXECUTING WORK FOR AMATEURS, AND WE HAVE LARGER AND BETTER FACILITIES FOR DEVELOPING AND PRINTING THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE COLONY.

ACHEE & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS STORE.

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FEW DOORS EAST OF HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1902.

884

brushwood and undergrowth, several bogs were drained and the anopheles pools in the nullahs were filled up. Notwithstanding all these measures, however, fever was so prevalent there in the autumn months that the station had to be vacated by the Troops."

Appended is the following medical report upon Victoria Gool by Dr. R. Lamort:—

"The health of the staff has been good in spite of the fact that the new officer's quarters have not yet been opened to them. The health of the inmates has also been satisfactory. Six lepers were sent to Canton, one of whom, however, returned to the Colony and had to be sent back again. There were a hundred and four cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted during the year, fourteen by the Prison Authorities and a hundred from the sentence of the Courts, none required any medical after-treatment. Overcrowding of prisoners is still a serious question. Four and even five men have at times to be put in the same cell, thus reducing the space for each to some 250 cubic feet, whereas the Public Health Ordinance 13 of 1901, requires that the individual allotted space should be of 450 cubic feet. The temporary hospital is also at times overcrowded. The officer's quarters which were altered and fitted up some two years ago for the Gao Hospital is yet unavailable for the proper accommodation or facilities for the prisoners, being still occupied by the Indian Gao Staff. The present temporary hospital is most inadequate, offering no proper accommodation or facilities for the treatment of patients. The daily number of prisoners complaining sick is most variable from time to time, manifesting fully accounting for these variations. In spite of the prevalence of dengue fever in the Colony in November, no case occurred amongst the prisoners. Those were prisoners discharged on medical grounds during the year. Permission was obtained from His Excellency the Governor to transfer a pregnant female prisoner to the Government Civil Hospital, as she had suddenly become comatose; she was found to be suffering from malignant malaria and died shortly after, having given birth to a still-born child."

Dr. J. M. Atkinson says:—Regarding the Tung Wah Hospital the number of patients in the wards at the beginning of the year was 125; 2,860 were admitted during 1901, making a total of 3,114 cases; 1,896 were discharged, 1,071 died, leaving 144 in the Hospital at the close of the year. Of the 2,99 admissions, 547 were transferred for treatment to other institutions, as follows:—18 to Government Civil Hospital, 7 to the Lunatic Asylum, 130 to Kennedy Town Infective Diseases Hospital, and 392 to the Tung Wah Plague Branch Hospital at Kennedy Town. Of the fatal cases, 296 were in a dying condition at the time of admission. There remains a net total of 2,146 actually treated in the Tung Wah Hospital, of whom 62, i.e., 30.4 per cent. were under European treatment, and 1,484, i.e., 69.6 per cent. under Chinese treatment. 483 dead bodies were brought to the Hospital mortuary to await burial. 24 of these, and also 63 bodies of persons who died within the Hospital were sent to the Government Public Mortuary for internal examination. Free burial was provided by the Hospital for 1,990 persons. The number of visits to the out-patient department was 77,842. 449 destitute persons were temporarily housed and fed, 1,952 persons were vaccinated at, and in connection with, the Hospital. As in previous years, the Tung Wah Hospital was used throughout the plague epidemic of 1901 as a convenient centre for the diagnosis and observation of plague cases, a large airy ward close to the receiving ward being set apart for this purpose.

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NOTICE.
Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed to THE MANAGER.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until further notice.
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.
Telegraphic Address: PARS. Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Edition.
P.O. Box, 23. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GYMKHANA.

THE OFFICERS of the Kowloon Garrison will be AT HOME to their Friends on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 3.45 P.M., in Happy Valley.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1902. [2050]

THE HONGKONG NECROPOLIS COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS FOR ALLOTMENT.

ALL Applications for an Allotment of Shares in the above-named Company must be sent in to the Registered Office of the Company, No. 30, Des Voeux Road Central, on or before the 15th AUGUST, 1902, after which date the List will be closed and the Allotment proceeded with.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1902. [2051]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, the 18th AUGUST, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1902.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 18th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1902. [2052]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

SATURDAY,

the 2nd August, 1902, at 2.30 P.M., at their SALES ROOMS, 20, Des Voeux Road, A LARGE QUANTITY OF PROVISIONS.

Comprising:—
SALT PORK, PRESERVED MUTTON, CORNED BEEF, BUTTER, POTTED MEATS, CHEESE, VEGETABLES, LUNCH and SWEET BISCUITS, GINGER NUTS, CHOCOLATE, COFFEE, SWEETS, SOAPS, &c., &c.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1902. [2049]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG,"
Captain E. J. Buller, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 30th inst., at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1902. [2045]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship
"DIAMANTE,"
Captain R. Rodger, will be despatched for the above port on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 4 P.M.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1902. [2046]

ALTERATION.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR GENOA AND LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENLAWERS,"
Captain H. Bee, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 5th August.
For Freight, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1902. [2048]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once at Consignees' risk and expense.
Cargo remaining on board after 2 P.M., on the 30th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1902. [2047]

SUN SOY LUNG & CO.

PRESERVERS of GINGER and all kinds of FRUITS. Export Orders promptly attended to.
No. 12, DES VOEUX ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1902. [1765]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. GALT, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (TUESDAY),

the 23rd July, 1902, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 13, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon, THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (Full Particulars in Catalogue).

On view from Monday, the 22nd July.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1902. [194]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 2nd August, 1902, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 1, Albany Road, the residence of CHAS. FORD, Esq., THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—
MARINBURK-MAKE TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, TEAK OVERMANTELS, TEA TABLES, BLACKWOOD STOOLS, TABLES and FLOWER STANDS, LACE CURTAINS, RUGS, JAPANESE INLAID CABINET and SCREEN, BEASS STANDARD LAMP, SEACAPE (by Rogers) &c., &c.; TEAK SIDEBOARD, DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, BOOKCASE, ELECTROPLATE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, CROQUET SETS, &c., &c.;

DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEAD, WARDROBES, TOILET TABLES, WASH STANDS, &c., &c.

Also
1 COTTAGE PIANO by COLLARD & COLLARD, in fine condition.
AXMINSTER PILE CARPET (almost new).

On view from Friday, the 1st August. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1902. [2049]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 5th day of August, 1902, at 3 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, in Duddell Street, THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:—

All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate, lying, and being at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as Subsection 1 of Section 4 of Island Lot No. 25, with the Messuage and Building erected thereon and known as No. 1, Laidlaw Street. Area 533 square feet. Term 75 years and a further term of 924 years. Annual Crown Rent \$9.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
12, Queen's Road Central,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees; or to

THE AUCTIONEER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1902. [2019]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 13th August, 1902, at 3 P.M., on board, H.M. Unprotected Composite Gun-Vessel "SWIFT."

Extreme length ... 180 feet.
breadth ... 29 feet.
Displacement ... 756 tons.

COPPER-SHEATHED with 4th Class Engines, BOILER, and THREE WOODEN MASTS.

As she now lies in the Harbour of Hongkong, THE ANCHORS, MOORING GEAR, BOATS and BOATS' GEAR will not be sold.

A list of fittings to be sold with the ship may be seen at the Office of the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard, and the Auctioneers; also on board.

The Vessel will be open to inspection for seven days before date of sale.

Inspecting orders can be obtained from the Auctioneers.

TERMS:—Cash before delivery, 25 % of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, balance and the clearance to be effected within seven days after date of sale.

A Launch will leave Murray Wharf at 2 p.m. and 2.45 p.m. on day of sale to convey intending purchasers.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1902. [2029]

NOW ON SALE.

DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN CHINA AND JAPAN FOR 1902.

WITH ALPHABETICAL LIST.
70 PAGES, BOUND IN CLOTH and LETTERED, \$1.

On Sale at
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD., Hongkong
Shanghai and Yokohama;
Messrs. W. BROWN & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai;
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., Amoy;
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., Foochow.
The "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, Hongkong, and at the London Office, 131, Fleet Street, Hongkong, 23rd November, 1901. [30]

GILCA & CO., Importers and Exporters of Foreign and Colonial POSTAGE STAMPS, 53, Peel Street, Hongkong, have just received for sale at their stall at Hongkong Hotel Corridor a large variety of nice Pictorial Post Card Albums. Pictorial Post Cards, Panoramas of Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Chinese Costumes, Views, &c., &c., in Phototype and Coloured Colotype. Assortment of Postage Stamp Albums, Lenses, Hinges, Tweezers, and other Philatelic goods. Prices to suit all Customers. Correspondents wanted. Foreign orders promptly attended to. Cash with order or 1st class reference.

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PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Six Dollars per Share for six months ending 30th June, 1902, will be payable on the 29th inst., on which date Unclaimed Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 29th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1902. [1831]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Dollar and a Half per Share for Six months ending 30th June, 1902, will be payable on the 29th inst., on which date DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 29th inst. (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Limited.

General Agents: The West Point Building Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1902. [1849]

QUEEN MINES, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the OFFICES of the Company, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, on TUESDAY, 5th AUGUST, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing the following Resolution, that is to say:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that ARTHUR RYLANDS LOWE, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Chartered Accountant, be and he is hereby appointed, Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1902. [2026]

OLIVERS FREEHOLD MINES, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the OFFICES of the Company, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, on TUESDAY, 5th AUGUST, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing the following Resolution, that is to say:—

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1902. [2027]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the OFFICE of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on TUESDAY, the 5th AUGUST, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd July to the 5th August, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1902. [1930]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of August, next, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1902.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1902. [2023]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 2nd, to the 16th day of August next (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1902. [2024]

CHEONG SHING GENERAL EXPORTERS.

DEALERS IN JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, SILKS, IVORY WARES, EMBROIDERY, and CHINESE CURIOS.

Wholesale and Retail. Prices very moderate. No. 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Opposite Messrs. C. J. GAUPE & Co.).
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1902. [175]

TO LET.

NO. 3, "MAGDALEN TERRACE," MAGDALEN GATE.

Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION
Hongkong, 1st April, 1902. [1977]

TO LET

TO LET.
NO. 3, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Apply to—
G. C. ANDERSON,
4, Pedder Street (Ground Floor).
Hongkong, 18th March, 1902. [800]

TO LET.
NOS. 5, 18, 19 and 20, BELILIOS TERRACE.

Also,
FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Peak, "THE ESTATE," Possession from 1st August.

For Particulars, apply to—
TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1902. [1898]

TO LET.
TOP FLOOR of No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Suitable for Office.

For further Particulars, apply to—
WING CHEONG,
35, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1902. [1879]

TO LET.
NO. H. MACDONNELL ROAD.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

HOUSES at CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground.

A HOUSE in RYFON TERRACE, GODOWNS at BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1902. [71]

NOTICE.
TO LET.

"ERNESTFOOT," UPPER RICHMOND ROAD.

Apply to—
DEACON & HASTINGS,
10, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1902. [1657]

TO LET.
29, MOSQUE JUNCTION, and 31, MOSQUE STREET, 1st FLOOR.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1902. [2036]

TO LET.
13 EUROPEAN HOUSES: Nos. 20, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 40, 44, 48, 50, and 56, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN COMPANY, LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1902. [1253]

TO LET.
OFFICES at 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—
G. GIBBALT.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1902. [24]

TO LET.
GODOWNS at BOWINGTON. Cheap Rental.

Apply to—
AHMET RUMJAHN.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1902. [215]

TO LET—FURNISHED.
3, SEYMOUR TERRACE, Robinson Road.

For Particulars, apply to—
DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Supreme Court House.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1818]

TO LET.
A NEW EUROPEAN HOUSE situated on the North Spur of Morrison Hill. It has a splendid view, and enjoys the full benefit of the south-west monsoon.

For Particulars apply to—
W. LISAUGHT,
151, Wanchai Road.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1902. [1555]

TO LET.
A SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW on Mount Gough, having a view of the Harbour.

For Particulars, apply to—
DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Supreme Court House.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1818]

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 13, GAGE STREET. Six Rooms.

Apply to—
E. A. DE CARVALHO,
C. F. DE CARVALHO.
Hongkong, 2nd May

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN
CHEE & CO., Established 1859.
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Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories.
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MAISON LEVY HERMANOS.
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
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M. MUMFAT, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs. No. 8, Queen's
Road Central.

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"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
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STOCKKEEPERS

E. BLACKHEAD & CO.
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers, Sail-
makers, Provision and Coal Merchants.
Pena Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

BISMARCK & CO.
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.
Ship Chandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineer
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,
144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & REIMUND.
43 and 45, Des Voeux Road, Ship Chandlers,
Sailmakers, Bilgers, Commission Agents
and General Storekeepers. Sole Agents
for Shipowners' Commission ("Grey
hound Brand") and Blundell
Spence & Co.'s Commission.

WATCHMAKERS
DROZ & CO.
10, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts at moderate rates.

BUDWEISER
BEER.

EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES,
OF UNIVERSAL FAVORABILITY.
**ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING
ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.**



This Beer is brewed of best Barley Hops and
finest Barley Malt only, and warranted not to
contain Chemicals in any form.
The Beer is bottled after being filtered, and
full mature age insures its fine condition in any
climate. Beautifully bright, seductively spark-
ling, and perfectly pure.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1902.

C. E. WARREN & CO.,
BUILDING CONTRACTORS,
30, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

**ALL KINDS OF SANITARY APPLI-
ANCES AND DRAINAGE ACCES-
ORIES Supplied and Fixed.**

AGENTS FOR MOSAIC TILES.

R. J. REMEDIOS.

**FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP
DEALER.**

No. 39, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.
Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval
to any address on receipt of satisfactory refer-
ence.

Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE
STAMPS in Large and Small Quantities for Cash.
AGENTS WANTED.
15 to 25 per cent Discount Allowed.

**A NEW SENSATIONAL
SERIAL**

WILLIAM LE

QUEUX

(AUTHOR OF "WHOSE FINGER IT WAS,"
"IF SINNERS DENY THEM," "PURPLE
AND PINK LIPS," &c. &c.)

WILL APPEAR IN OUR COLUMNS

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY),

30th JULY.

ENTITLED

"THE SEVEN

SECRETS."

Mr. Le Queux, the popular novelist, is in-
timately acquainted with nearly every European
country, and with the various types of European
life, especially in their political and diplomatic
aspects, and when it is borne in mind that his
experiences give him command of every rich and
varied source of material, it is not surprising
that the reader will find his writing a most
enjoyable and instructive study.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1902.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SIR
HENRY BERKELEY.

The following interesting account of an
interview with Sir Henry Spencer Berkeley, the
new Attorney-General of Hongkong, is taken
from the Brisbane Telegraph of the 7th June:

There is a gentleman in Brisbane to-day who
was lost to Queensland by force of circum-
stances, or by chance, as some people would put
it. In 1880, when Sir Arthur Kennedy
ruled as Governor of Queensland, he had as an
aide-de-camp one who was charmed with
Brisbane and Queensland, and who wrote letters
to old country friends and relatives that inspired
in those who read them a desire and intention
to come here. His own brother Henry was
thus animated, and had determined to come to
Brisbane in his professional capacity as a
barrister, and with a view to entering politics;
but the fate was against us, for before this
intention could be carried out Berkeley, aide-de-
camp, left, and Berkeley, barrister, was
attracted elsewhere. The advancement of the
latter is recorded in the Colonial Office list of
the Empire; and it is that of a man who is still
excelling.

These references relate to Sir Henry S.
Berkeley, who arrived at Pinkenba this morning
by the Japanese steamer *Yasaka Maru*, on his
way from Sydney to visit Europeans all the
Orient. Sir Henry's colonial experience began
in the West Indies, and in 1880 he was made
Solicitor-General of the Leeward Islands. He
has remained in the colonial service of the
British Empire ever since. For 15 years he
has been a leading official magistrate in Fiji.
Appointed Attorney-General of that Crown
colony in 1886, he has since been Chief Justice
of Fiji, Chief Judicial Commissioner for the
Western Pacific since 1889, Acting-Governor
about ten times, and High Commissioner for
Polynesia. He is now going to Hongkong, the
centre of the British power in the Far East, to
fill the position of Attorney-General.

When the *Yasaka Maru* moored at the
Pinkenba wharf about 9.30 this morning a
representative of the *Telegraph* was rapidly
assisted by the Japanese purser to locate the
distinguished visitor. Sir Henry turned out to
be a tall gentleman in his prime, with a pleasant
face, clean-shaven. He was in the act of
leaving with a lady and gentleman for a hurried
visit to the Queensland capital he had heard so
much about years ago from his brother. It
therefore seemed like an intrusion to have his
attention claimed for an interview. He, how-
ever, responded very courteously, saying he
would be pleased to see our representative at the
Queensland Club, whither he was bound. On
second thoughts, he suggested a talk on the
roughly, deviating way from the wharf to the
railway station so as to save time. The reporter
readily and gladly acquiesced, and when the
station was reached Sir Henry insisted on get-
ting a vacant compartment in a railway
carriage for a continuance to a finish of the
interview. Here is what Sir Henry said on the
rough tramp, and in the noise of the railway
journey:

"Fiji is on the up grade, after being in very
low water for about eight years. Since 1885
we have had a succession of years without
hurricanes. In consequence the copra people
and the sugar planters have prospered.
Another factor of prosperity has been a large
immigration of coolies from British East India
—200,000 of them now. These people come to
work on the sugar plantations. They are
engaged for ten years, five of which have to be
spent under indenture and five of which they
are free to work where they like. They must
stay ten, and then they have the right to a free
passage back to their native country; but they
can remain, and in lieu of their free passage
back to India, they then receive a grant of land
for cultivation on their own account. They are
emerging in increasing numbers, and forming
a large population of peasant proprietors,
hailing from the British East Indies, and are
in turn becoming employers of labour them-
selves in the growing of sugar for the big mills.
"We used to have a very large number of
kanakas employed, but the immigration of
kanakas is every small now. British East
Indians are preferred. They are more in-
telligent men, thrifty and frugal, are saving
money and becoming good colonists. They
come from all parts of India. Their intelli-
gence improves, and they acquire considerable
property. Besides those who eventually
outrun their own holdings large numbers of
them are employed in banking and keeping
shops. Originally they are paid as planta-
tion hands is a day. That is the minimum
wage fixed by law. They have, however, the
option of doing piece or task work, and in
that line they earn considerably more than is
a day. Piecework, too, is preferred by both
parties to the contract.

"The cry of a white Fiji never can be
raised. It is a place that is bound to be
worked mainly by British East Indians. I
do not mean to say that white men cannot work
in the tropics. I have myself seen the white
man working there; but he must be bred to it.
You cannot take the ordinary white man and
put him in the cane field, but I am sure that the
descendants of white men who settle in the
tropics can work in the cane field, for I have
seen it in the West Indies. It takes several
generations, however, to acclimatise the white;
and I think it is bad policy for any country to
exclude the coloured races from tropical
territories, for they certainly are better fitted
to work under the tropical sun than the white.
At the same time it is a big question in a place
like Australia, with a contentious line of
country, and in which the climate throughout
is so mild, whether the coloured man might
spread over the whole continent. You will
therefore see that my own opinion on the
coloured labour question has no application to
the mainland of Australia. Indeed, coloured

labour in Australia is a matter that I would
not venture to express an opinion upon.

"Yes, sugar-growing is the chief industry
in Fiji. I have seen the sugar production in
that colony grow in 15 years from nothing
to 40,000 tons, and it is capable of being
expanded six-fold.

"As to the native population, they are phys-
ically a fine people and capable of high mental
cultivation, but they are still little beyond
their primitive state. I am of course speaking
of them generally. There are exceptions to
be found, especially in the schools of the
missionaries, where the education of the
natives is very good in the lower standards.
Indeed I do not suppose you could find a
Fijian of 30 years of age or under that cannot
read and write, and do an ordinary sum in arith-
metic. Their numbers are small, totalling now
only about 80,000. They are employed on the
plantations, chiefly in the harvesting season,
and in clearing of land. They are very fond
of the axe and knife. They love to cut cane
and fell timber and yet are rather clumsy
creatures, and consequently only useful in the
main as hewers of wood and drawers of water.
They are, moreover, a diminishing race, but I
imagine that although the diminution will go
on a little longer it will stop, and there will
thus be recuperation as in the case of the
Maoris. It is a usual thing when a primitive
barbarian race comes in contact with civilisation
with its change for them in customs, habits,
dress, and food, that they mysteriously decline
until they become adapted to their new sur-
roundings and conditions, when, if they are natu-
rally strong and virile, they pause and gradually re-
cover. But my own idea is that the future
inhabitants of Fiji will be the British East In-
dians, whose numbers in the colony have grown
to 20,000 in about 20 years. The whole popula-
tion is about 130,000, inclusive of Polynesians
from other islands and some 4,000 whites.
The whites are principally engaged in sugar-
growing and on coconut plantations.

"Fiji is purely a Crown colony. We have
no representative institutions with the ex-
ception of two elective municipalities the re-
presentatives of which are elected by property
owners and ratepayers, irrespective of colour.
New Zealand is anxious to have closer relations
with Fiji by way of federation. That question
is still under consideration in Fiji. There is
a large party there in favour of a decision in
the affirmative. New Zealand is accustomed to
a virile coloured race as part of its population.
The Maoris are given representation in both
Houses of Parliament. The just and admirable
way in which the Governments of New Zealand
have treated the Maoris is known to and
appreciated by the natives throughout the
Pacific. Consequently the natives of the Pacific
Islands will have no feeling of doubt, or any
lack of confidence, in uniting themselves with
New Zealand. Speaking for myself, I think
that if New Zealand and Fiji were federated,
it would be in every way to the advantage of
Fiji."

Speaking as an ex-Chief Commissioner of the
Pacific, Sir Henry Berkeley said the employ-
ment of kanakas on the Fiji and Queensland
plantations had given to the British a
predominant influence throughout Polynesia,
where broken English and the Fiji language
were almost universally used for inter-
communication. "We are very much liked
by the islanders," he continued, "and are respected
by them. They have a high appreciation of
British justice in our treatment of them; and if
it were possible to have a referendum as to
whether the French or British—their unanimous
vote would be for British government. The time
is undoubtedly coming when the Australian
Commonwealth will extend its boundaries by
including the Solomon and the New Hebrides.
The New Zealanders aspire, and I am inclined
to think that their aspiration is legitimate, to
expand in their turn by including Fiji, and
perhaps other islands. It has to be remembered
as an undoubted fact that geographically and
geologically Fiji forms part of New Zealand,
and you find in Fiji very similar flora to that of
New Zealand, and a species of the famous kauri
gum and the natives are similar in type and
language. There is plenty of room for two
British federations in this part of the world."

Our distinguished visitor also mentioned that
he left Fiji about a month ago, and had
temporarily left his wife and family in New
Zealand. With unreserved pride he stated
that he had a son who had been educated in
New Zealand and Sydney, who had served in
the South African war as a member of
Kitchener's Horse, rising therefrom the status
of a trooper to the rank of a corporal, and who
is now at Middle Temple, London, reading for
the bar. Sir Henry is staying for the day at
the Queensland Club, and rejoins the *Yasaka
Maru* in the evening, to resume his voyage to
China.

A NEW ERA FOR IRELAND.

BY G. S. FULLER REYNOLDS.

Lieut.-General B. H. Sankey writes as follows
to the *Times*:

All acquainted with Ireland know that to the
almost total absence of workable coalfields, due
to the limitations of the so-called "Ice Age,"
must be mainly attributed that want of in-
dustrial occupation which differentiates this
part of the United Kingdom so sharply from
England and Scotland.

In these latter countries no less than 13
electrical power distribution companies have
already been or will very soon be authorized,
owing to the presence of a cheap and abundant
supply of coal, while only one (the Shannon
Power Company) has received Parliamentary
sanction for Ireland.

Nevertheless, Ireland has, in its bog, fuel
resources which, apparently inexhaustible and
hitherto practically untouched, should, under
proper scientific direction and the application
of capital, following the lead thus given, allow
her eventually to take her place among the
manufacturing nations of the world; and it
needs no prophet to foretell that by the use of

such fuel we shall see provision made for the
generation of electrical energy applicable to
every form of industrial activity, not only for
textiles, tramways, canals, factories, heating
and lighting of towns, &c., but also not im-
probably, in the near future, to most agricul-
tural operations.

Hitherto, owing to its bulk and cost of car-
riage, making its employment uneconomical for
locomotives and steam engines generally, turf
has been unable to compete with imported coal
as a fuel; but there is no reason why, with
suitably placed generating stations, it should
not prove, with properly-designed furnaces,
quite capable of competing in every way with
coal for the production of electrical energy.

In the pre-railway days of the last century
the late Sir Richard Griffith, then a young
man in the employment of the Irish Board of
Works, surveyed all the most important of the
bogs in the country and framed schemes for
their reclamation.

In the archives of the Board in Dublin are
now to be found his most interesting plans and
reports, comprising designs for reclamation of
the bogs with a series of channels, which, while
serving the purpose of drains for reclamation
of the bogs, were in their main arteries to answer
the purpose of navigable canals, and thus
supply a complete system of water-carriage for
passengers, goods, and agricultural produce.

In the then state of communications the pro-
posals were admirable, but my object in
mentioning the matter in connexion with the
foregoing remarks is to show that every possible
information about the localities, areas, depths,
&c., of the Irish bogs has long since been placed
on record, and that by following up the ideas of
canalisation in immediate connexion with any
selected site for a generating centre turf fuel
could be supplied at a cost which it could hardly
be doubted would compete, if not favourably
(though this is probable), at least in equal
terms with coal. Channels radiating from,
say, a centre on the great bog of Allan, and
worked by electric barges, would supply the
station, with fuel at a mere nominal cost, prob-
ably not more than the equivalent of 5s. a ton
for coal.

As the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Company has
already, with its improved "load factor," been
enabled to reduce the cost of generating elec-
tricity to 0.37 of a penny per unit, there is
apparently no reason why by the utilisation of
Irish bogs the same results might not in time
be obtained.

One has only to glance at the geological map
of Ireland to be assured that by far the greater
part, and that often the most impoverished,
could be brought within the sphere of action of
suitably selected generating stations, assuming
that the radius of such would not be more than
say 16 miles, though, of course, as known, 40 or
50 miles may not in the near future be too much
to look forward to.

Excepting in some carefully-selected localities
where industries have already made some
progress, it cannot be reasonably assumed that
immediate profitable returns for capital could
be looked for. Some exceptions can, no doubt,
be found, and these should, I venture to
think, be examined with a view to the promotion
of companies on the same footing as those
already in existence in the sister isle.

With or without direct encouragement from
Government these promotions should be com-
menced at once, whereas for the others holding
out less prospect of immediate profit I maintain
that it would be well worth the early and close
attention of the Congested Districts Board,
with the object of making a commencement in
establishing industries of all kinds where none
are now existing or are possibly in future exist-
ence without the application of electrical power.
Let any one for a moment reflect what an
industrial and prosperous Ireland would mean
for the future, instead of a land sinking by
degrees to a low level of helpless poverty and
isolation, a prey to agitators, and then say
whether a great effort such as I advocate
should not be seriously made on well-considered
scientific grounds.

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[6]

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THE SHUN & CO., Agents,
No. 61, Bonanza Strand,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1902.

[71]

THE PROVINCE OF SHANTUNG

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PROSPECTS.

BY M. O'S.

Reprinted from the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."
Price, 50 cents Cash, Makers: Kelly & Walsh
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Hongkong, 5th January, 1900.

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[1829]

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Hongkong, 21st April, 1897.

[1178]

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Japan: Shimonoseki, 1895; Liaotung Convention, 1895; Commercial, 1896; New Ports.

1894.
Russia.—St. Petersburg, 1891; Russian Land
Trade, 1891; Port Arthur and Talienwan
Agreement, 1898.
Portugal, 1889.
FINAL PROTOCOL made between China and
Eleven Powers, 1901.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN
Great Britain, 1884; Duties Convention, 1895.

Russia, Agreements as to Cores; United States Extraterritorial Treaty 1886.

TREATIES WITH COREA
Jan. 1876; Japan, Supplementary, 1878; United States, 1889; Great Britain, 1895; Trade Regulations

TREATIES WITH SIAM
Great Britain, 1856; France, 1889; Japan, 1889

Great Britain and France, Siamese Frontier.
Great Britain and Siam, Railway Convention, 1899.

Great Britain and Siam, 1899.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS
TRADE REGULATIONS
China, Japan, Siam, Corea

LEGAL DOCUMENTS
Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M.'s Subjects in China and Corea, 1835, 1877, 1878, 1881, 1894, 1884, 1886, 1886.
Rules of H.B.M.'s Supreme and other Courts in China, &c.; Tables of Court and Consular Fees; Charter of the Colony of Hongkong, Malay, and Fudocion Agreement, Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure, New Table of Hongkong Code Fees; Admiralty Rules, Foreign Jurisdiction Act; Regulations for the Consular Courts of United States; United States Consular and Courts Fees; Rules of Court of Consuls of Shanghai; Regulations for Foreign Companies in Japan Chinese Passenger Act; Hongkong Licences; Trade Marks, and Letters Patent Fees; Port Regulations for China; New Harbour Regulations for Japan, &c.

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